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CALIFORNIA
MAY 1917



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 16, 1917.

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR.
HOMELESS CHILDREN OF CALIFORNIA.
CAR EMPLOYEES PROFIT BY UNIONISM.
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.
FROM CONFEDERATION TO UNION.

SIERRA

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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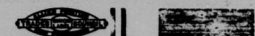
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The Attitude of Labor



The conference of international officers at Washington, called by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and held last Monday, issued the following statement concerning the attitude of the workers in the event of war:

"We, the officers of the national and international trades unions of America, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or war, in stress or storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our republic.

"In this solemn hour of our nation's life it is our earnest hope that our republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and burdens of war; that they may have the opportunity of cultivating and developing the arts of peace, human brotherhood and higher civilization.

"But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the republic of the United States of America against its enemies, whoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workmen and fellow citizens in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom and humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

The statement opens with this declaration: "We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction."

It then goes on to say that "whether we approve of it or not we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon," and points out that the United States may be drawn into the European conflict at any moment.

Attention is called to the fact that methods of modern warfare are far different from those of previous wars and that "the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of a new freedom and wider opportunities." Modern war, the statement says, includes contests between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources; therefore it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine the course they shall pursue.

"It is timely," it adds, "that we frankly present experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, whole-hearted co-operation of wage earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hindrances to our national strength and vigor can be removed.

"War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage earners in war times must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national government."

It is maintained to be a fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to "set its own house in order and establish at home justice in relations between men."

Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, are said to have developed new opportunities for exploiting wage earners; labor being stripped of its means of home defense and robbed of the advantages, protections and guarantees achieved after ages of struggles. Wage earners are declared always to have lost, regardless of the outcome of the wars.

"Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows," the statement declares, "that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service."

It then proceeds on behalf of the workers of America to make known "their beliefs, their demands and their purposes."

The demands include "the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage earners against the same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods."

HOMELESS CHILDREN OF CALIFORNIA. By Margaret C. Nesfield.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29 provides for a special fund for orphans, half orphans and dependent children by laying aside one mill on the dollar on all taxable real estate to be used for the care of orphans, half orphans and dependent children. This would provide approximately \$1,500,000 a year for the care of needy little ones in the orphan asylums, through the Juvenile Courts or with their widowed mothers.)

"Men talk a great deal about what they call the conservation of natural resources. By natural resources they mean lands, water, forests and mines, but they forget that our chief natural resource is the child." Since the writing of this paragraph in the "Outlook" of June 7, 1913, the nation at large has more and more come to realize that the protection and care of the little child is its hope for the future. Since 1913, thirty states have adopted pension laws providing for the care of dependent children with their widowed mothers. But, although legislation has been enacted, in practically no State have appropriations been made adequate to meet the provisions of the laws.

California was one of the first to acknowledge the right of dependent little children to the protection of society, and the Legislature of 1913 added a provision to the Orphan and Half Orphan Aid Act which allows for the boarding of dependent children under fourteen with their widowed mothers where the need is such that the home would be broken up if this help were not available. It is considered that these pensions are not charity but payment to the mother by the State and by the county, for services rendered in the training of her children to good citizenship.

It is rather curious in looking over the appropriations of State aid for orphans and half orphans in the last twelve years to note the gradual decrease in the amounts granted. In 1905, the appropriation was \$950,000; in 1907, \$950,000; in 1909, the amount was reduced to \$875,000; in 1911, a further reduction was made to \$860,000; at which figure it has remained for the past six years, notwithstanding that a large deficit has been necessarily presented to each succeeding Legislature, and notwithstanding the addition of the Widows' Pension clause to the Orphan and Half Orphan Aid Act in 1913. For the past four years, all the orphan asylums, juvenile courts and pension bureaus caring for dependent orphan and half orphan children, have felt the strain of the rigid economy necessitated by the inadequate State appropriation, and have known that neglected little children of the State have actually suffered privation because there was not sufficient money to care for them. In struggling over their particular problems, the various child-caring agencies of the State have lost sight of the fact that the remedy was to be found in making the public cognizant of the need and that the only hope of obtaining better care for the children of the State was by drawing the attention of the people of the State to the work that was to be done and by asking for the means necessary to do it properly.

The suggested appropriation for orphans, half orphans and dependent children that is before the present Legislature is \$1,000,000. This amount is expected to meet the need until the meeting of the next Legislature in 1919. During the two years, ending June 30, 1917, the cost to the State for the care of orphans and half orphans will be approximately \$1,154,000, exceeding the appropriation of \$860,000 by \$290,000.

There are two bills before the present Legislature, both of them unquestionably humanitarian in nature and both of which will probably be

passed. One raises the age limit of dependent children entitled to State aid from fourteen to fifteen years; the other includes on the State aid list the children of parents afflicted with tuberculosis. The raising of the age limit, it is estimated, will cost the State at least \$60,000 additional during the next two years. It is also estimated that the increase on the demand of the State fund by including the children of tubercular parents will be about 27 per cent. To pass these laws without passing any additional appropriation to carry them out, is absolutely absurd. During the four years just passed where the attempt to carry out the Widows' Pension Act has been made in all the counties with no additional State appropriation to meet the new provisions of the law, we have learned that the main object of the act—the enabling of the mother to stay at home and train her little children to worthy citizenship—has been practically nullified. Even in San Francisco where supplemental county aid is added to the State appropriation of \$6.25 for each half orphan child under fourteen years, about 66 per cent of the mothers receiving pensions are obliged to supplement by work that keeps them away from home all day. In other counties, where only State aid is available, this percentage must run from 75 per cent to 90 per cent. In addition to this, because of the extreme limitation of the funds, about one-third of the applications for pension aid in San Francisco are refused, because, although there is need, and although immediate help would keep the family standard from deteriorating and the health of the mother from being overtaxed to the breaking point, this need is not absolute destitution, and only cases of absolute destitution can be considered.

The Prison Commissioners in making their requests to the Legislature for appropriations during the next two years lay strong emphasis on the fact that unless something can be done to protect the children in their homes and to keep them from growing into the physically unfit and mentally and morally degenerate criminals and defectives that fill our State prisons and State hospitals, the tax that society must pay for its neglect of the half starved, uncared for little ones, who grow up only to populate these institutions, will be greater with every succeeding year.

The estimated cost for the care of criminals in State prisons and correctional institutions for the next two years is over three and a half million dollars.

The estimated cost for the care of defectives in State hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded is seven and a half million dollars.

The estimated cost of the Tuberculosis Aid Department, which contemplates the establishment of State tuberculosis hospitals is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The care of the children of tuberculous parents which is one of the most important obligations the State will be asked to assume, is going to increase the cost to the State for the care of orphans, half orphans and dependent children by about 27 per cent. Tuberculosis comes largely as a result of poor food, poor home surroundings and overwork. The preventive work that can be done by caring for children of tuberculous parents and supplying them with proper food and proper environment is incalculable.

The expenditure of eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the State in caring for criminals, defectives and those hopelessly afflicted with tuberculosis, is only part of the price which society pays for depriving little children of their natural right to care and protection. They are the grist that feed the mill that turns out in ever-increasing numbers the

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derelicts that place the heaviest burden upon the resources of the State.

The population of California has increased more than one-third in the last ten years.

The cost of living has increased more than one-half in the last ten years.

The appropriation for orphans and half orphans has decreased from \$950,000 to \$860,000 in the last ten years.

The cost to the State for the care of orphans and half orphans in the last two years will be approximately one million one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars. This increase over the appropriation of \$860,000 the Legislature is asked to meet by deficit appropriations.

The suggested appropriation for orphans and half orphans for the next two years is only one million dollars.

This means that in recommending orphan and half orphan aid "need" must still be defined as "destitution"; widowed mothers must still continue to supplement their pensions by working away from home all day. This means that it will still be necessary to limit the appropriations for institutions caring for dependent children.

California will have to pay over eleven million dollars for work of an almost hopeless character in the next two years.

California is planning to spend over three and a half million dollars for the State University and for State normal schools in the next two years.

California is proud that she is able to spend millions of dollars in making her State highways the finest in the country.

California will be glad to spend whatever is necessary to care for the dependent little ones of the State if their need can only be brought to the attention of her citizens.

The tax of one mill on a dollar, proposed in Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29, will provide approximately three million dollars for the care of the dependent orphan and half orphan children of the State during the next two years. This amount will be sufficient to raise the definition of "need" above "destitution." It will be sufficient to enable the widowed mother of a large family to stay at home and care for her children. It will be sufficient to provide for the raising of the age limit from fourteen to fifteen years, and it will be sufficient to provide for the care of the children of tuberculous parents.

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

The protection of the child in the home is the only hope of diminishing the waste of human life and of lessening the burden imposed upon society by the criminal and defective classes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FOOD RIOT. (The American Economic League.)

That there should be a food riot in New York City, is an event, which should make the most heedless pause and observe that the United States has at hand more important business than squabbling with foreign governments.

It is not probable that the poor rioters could give a philosophical explanation of how the government might help them get cheaper food. In a vague way they feel that it is responsible for their plight; that through some act of omission or commission it has reduced them to the starvation point and they naturally turned to the City Hall to demand of the mayor that he help them.

When the mob of hungry women with their children reached the City Hall, they found Mayor Mitchel unprepared to discuss the food question with them. He was discussing it elsewhere under different conditions, being at lunch at a fashionable club.

However, had he been present he could have

done little or nothing. The high cost of living is due to conditions beyond the power of any city government. To lower the cost, production must be increased and the supply must reach the consumers without needless interference.

To increase production there must be no withholding from use of land that could be used for food production. And to let the supply reach the consumers there must be no burdening of labor products with taxes, and no monopolization of the means of transportation.

To bring this about will require action by State and National governments. Land can be forced into use by putting on unimproved land values the taxes that should be removed from labor products.

That suggestion has been made before, but it seems to be disagreeable to certain interests, which apparently prefer that the cost of living remain high. Yet until that suggestion will be adopted little relief from the present situation may be expected.

But the remedy is not to be obtained by rioting, nor by making demands upon an official like Mayor Mitchel, who knows little more as to how the situation should be met than the rioters themselves.

The first thing needful is to impress upon Congress and State Legislatures that they are guilty of criminal neglect in postponing the opening to labor of all unused natural resources, and the relieving of all labor products from taxation.

METAL POLISHERS ON STRIKE.

The Woodstock Typewriter Company of Woodstock, Ill., is bitterly arrayed against the local union since August 10, 1916, the nine-hour day being the main issue. No increase was demanded, a simple revising of existing prices made the nine-hour day with the usual ten-hour output an easy matter, beside effecting thereby a saving of one hour per day on power and light, yet after the first conference with President Britton and Vice-President Leberman, in which a promise was given to grant the demand, this firm failed to do so, Vice-President Leberman was a second time detailed without result, and the strike followed. Statistics prove all other typewriter factories operate their polishing departments nine hours per day with good wages and conditions except Woodstock. The head official of the Woodstock stands for ten hours, rotten conditions, hired scabs and reduces them at will, pays now from 15 to 25 per cent less than any other typewriter company in the country, and this strike must absolutely be won to safeguard the nine-hour day in the other typewriter shops.

Every International Journal has rejected their advertisements; at the recent convention the American Federation of Labor denounced and placed them on the national unfair list; we have forced them to place agents on the road to establish agencies and stopped them from moving eighteen hundred machines piled up unsold due to the strike.

Affiliated with both the American Federation of Labor and Illinois State Federation of Labor.

TO REPORT ON BILLS.

Action on the Rominger bill, which would make it unlawful for any union to limit the number of apprentices in any one trade, will be taken by the Senate Labor and Capital committees on Thursday night.

The committee will also take action on Senator Lyon's bill, which would compel all barber shops, grocery stores and butcher shops to remain closed on Sunday.

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NEXT BOMB TRIAL.

By Ed. Gammons.

The next bomb trial will be that of Israel Weinberg, who will go to trial on March 26th. The date was set by Judge Frank Dunne over the vehement protests of Weinberg, who has not as yet secured an attorney. Weinberg asked a continuance of sixty days in court on Tuesday, but Judge Dunne characterized his request as "impudent" and appointed J. G. Reisner as Weinberg's attorney. Weinberg will be handicapped a lot by this arbitrary action.

Burke Cochran will speak at a Chicago protest meeting on March 25th. In conjunction with this meeting the Chicago "Labor News" is issuing a special edition of 300,000 copies setting forth the facts of the Billings and Mooney trials and a stenographic report of Cochran's speech, with a view to acquainting its readers with the two verdicts already rendered in the prosecutions.

Another protest meeting will be held in the Lyceum Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sunday, March 18th.

The International Workers' Defense League has ordered a carload of paper to be used in the production of the second edition of the "Frame-Up System" booklet. This latest edition consists of thirty-two pages of interesting reading and is very interestingly illustrated. It retails at ten cents a copy. One hundred thousand copies will be printed by the end of this week.

FAVOR RAISE IN PAY.

Whereas, There is before the Legislature of this State a bill, introduced by Senator Lawrence Flaherty, proposing an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all employees of the State now paid less than \$150 per month; and

Whereas, The employees of the State, in common with all other classes of her people, are suffering under the prevailing high prices of the necessities of life, and the proposed increase is necessary to equalize the purchasing power of their wages to meet the increased cost of commodities; and

Whereas, The persons that will be benefited by the proposed increase are nearly all mechanics and laborers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Waterfront Workers' Federation, in meeting assembled, this 14th day of March, 1917, that we indorse the bill herein referred to and urge upon the Legislature its passage; further,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Building Trades' Council, the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor with request for similar action on the part of said bodies, and, further, that they instruct their respective legislative representatives to promote the passage of said bill.

DON CAMERON, President.

E. ELLISON, Secretary-Treasurer.

GOMPERS OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

In a letter to Hon. Ben Johnson, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the House, Samuel Gompers protested in behalf of Cigar-makers' International Union against the bill enacting prohibition in the District of Columbia. From said letter, we quote the following pertinent observations:

"My travels, observation and experience show beyond a measure of doubt that prohibition by law is an iniquitous proposition that carries within its wake not only denial of freedom, fails to accomplish the purpose of curing the drink evil—an evil admitted by all—and that it (prohibition by law) is violative of the fundamental principles of human freedom; that there is no agency so potent as the much misunderstood and misrepre-

sented organized labor movement—a movement which brings improvement in the mental and physical status of our people and reduces to a minimum the desire, the taste or the habit of intemperance.

"Then, again, the method by which the measure is sought to be forced through without due consideration of all elements and all the people involved, and without even giving the people of the District of Columbia an opportunity to express themselves thereon.

"It ought not to require an argument to any American Congressman to convince him against a procedure unheard of in the legislative annals of our country, and particularly when a proposal is of a character so violative of rights and interests and involving so large a number of people.

"Today the citizens of our country are confronted by a crisis in their lives; no one can now foretell its widespread influences and consequences. In such a situation is it wise, is it just, is it patriotic to divide our people in the face of such a crisis?"

Some people are always more suspicious of a self-admitted saint than they are of a self-confessed sinner.

NOLAN HOME.

Congressman John I. Nolan arrived home from Washington on Monday morning last.

Congressman Nolan is very confident that President Wilson will be able to keep the United States out of the European war. If he does not succeed it will not be because he has tried earnestly to do so.

Nolan has gone to Sacramento, where he will assist in securing the passage of an anti-injunction law modeled after the Clayton act. He will work in conjunction with the labor lobbyists at the State capital.

He is pleased that he succeeded in getting through Congress legislation that gave an increased wage to thousands of poorly paid government employees. He is hopeful that during the next session of Congress he will get through his bill which provides a minimum wage of \$3 per day for all government employees.

Nolan was met at the Oakland mole by committees from the Molders' Union and San Francisco Labor Council.

Somehow it is always the husband with nothing to do who seems to need a blonde affinity to help him.

MEN!—UNION MEN!

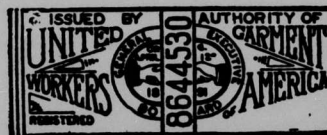


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HIGH COST OF LIVING.

March 12, 1917.

The Committee on the High Cost of Living came to order at 8 p. m.

Present—Cameron, Ellison, Zant, Walsh, Ferguson, Thompson, Hylen, Tveitmoe, McDonald, and Donnelly.

The chair stated that the meeting was called to obtain the advice and opinion of men in public life who were in position to throw light on the subject of the prevalent high prices of foodstuffs and to assist the committee in reaching a solution of the question.

He then called upon Supervisor Edward L. Nolan, author of a resolution directing the Assessor to assess at full market value all foodstuffs at present stored in warehouses in this city. Supervisor Nolan explained that the purpose of the resolution was, first, to ascertain the quantities of food available; second, whether any part of it was held in storage with the view of creating an artificial scarcity in order to enable them to command famine prices. He further stated that other cities and counties of this State had taken action in the line of proposed resolutions.

Michael Welch, Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures, explained that his bureau was now making an inventory of all foodstuffs in storage. He presented a statement showing the quantities of different commodities which had been located to date.

Harris Weinstock, State Market Commissioner, made a lengthy address in which he stated that the prevalent high cost of foodstuffs is not a local or national problem, but a world problem. He cited the following as the causes of the prevailing high food prices: First, an over supply of gold in the country; second, that twenty million producers have been withdrawn from their occupation in the countries of Europe, and are now serving as soldiers—consumers; third, that the 1916 crop in this country fell about 20 per cent of the crops of the preceding year; fourth, greatly increased exports of foodstuffs; fifth, increased wages paid to the working people, thus increasing the purchasing power.

Mr. Weinstock stated that the Federal investigators had failed to uncover any illegal combinations of dealers in foodstuffs in this State, but states as his opinion that individual speculators had bought up the supply and were holding it against a rising market.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Weinstock was to organize the farmers, thus giving them a voice in the distribution of their products. He cited figures showing that while the products of the unorganized farmers show an increase in retail prices of 126 per cent in two years, the prices of the products of the organized farmers showed a decline of five and one-half per cent during the same period. He gave as the reason for this,

that the products of the unorganized farmers came into the hands of speculators, while the products of the organized farmers are distributed scientifically to the consumers by associations of farmers. The interest of the farmer is identical with that of the consumers, in that both desire to increase production, while the interest of speculators is to decrease production. The speaker referred to the Association of Citrus Growers of this State which had organized its own marketing machinery and had effected an increase in the sales of the product from 40,000 to 127,000 tons per year, at the same time effecting a reduction in prices of 10½ per cent below those prevailing under the speculative system of distribution.

John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, presented certain information relative to the methods of operation of the commission merchants.

Supervisor Mulvihill, chairman of the public welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors, stated that within a few days his committee would have completed its survey of the different warehouses and places of storage in the city and would then be able to make a complete statement of food available. He stated that the committee was desirous of lending every aid to relieve the distress of the people resulting from the high prices of food, and invited the Joint Committee to attend the next meeting of public welfare committee.

R. D. Duke, secretary of Fish and Game Commission, explained the efforts made by that commission to conserve the supply of food fish and to educate the people to an appreciation of the value of fish as a food.

Congressman John I. Nolan also addressed the committee and urged that the labor movement of the city lend its support to the legislation which would empower the Fish and Game Commission or the State Market Director to fix the prices of fish.

D. A. Ames, representing the Rochdale Co-operative Co., suggested that the Legislature enact a law calling for a daily report as to the quantities of food in storage. He further suggested that the consumers should organize and by means of co-operative buying and distributing eliminate the profits of the jobbers and speculators.

Supervisor J. D. Hynes also addressed the committee, stating that he would support any measure which might be devised to solve this important question.

Frank McDonald, chairman of the sub-committee appointed to visit District Attorney Fickert to ask that official to proceed under the Cartwright anti-trust law against illegal combinations, stated that the District Attorney had declared his willingness to submit the matter to the Grand Jury and would proceed under the act referred to. The report of the committee was adopted, and the committee instructed to again visit the District Attorney and urge him to proceed in the matter as speedily as possible.

The chair appointed the following to attend the meeting of welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors next Thursday: Thompson, Ferguson, Hylen and Tveitmoe. It was further moved and carried that the committee meet at the Labor Temple, Thursday, March 15th, at 4 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ELLISON, Secretary.

A man is so versatile that he can carry on his business with one hand while he plays poker with the other; talks religion with his lips while he makes love with his eyes, and revolves a political question in his head while he fox-trots with his feet.

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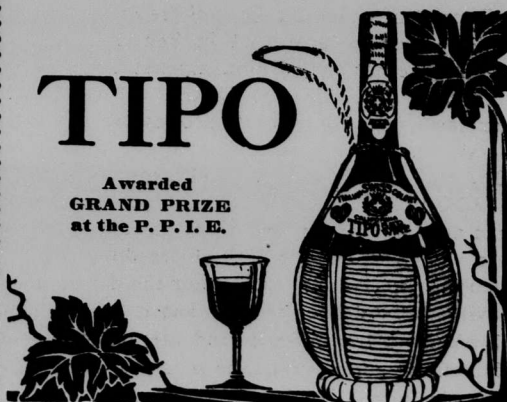
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;

For a loan oft loses both self and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

—Shakespeare.

Keep your eye on the votes of Senators and Assemblymen on the Anti-Injunction bill and the Compulsory Mediation bill, and then you will know whether they are friends or enemies of labor.

It is easy enough for the man who has an income in excess of \$10 per day to say we must learn to live within our income. To do that is not much of a problem for him, but how about the man who must keep a family on \$3 per day? How can he observe such a rule?

Remember you can increase the rate of progress of the labor movement by simply demanding the union label on your purchases. If you will not do this you are not a union man. You are a fraud, a deception, a downright traitor to your fellows. This sounds strong, but it is gospel truth. Your excuses are not valid.

To aid mechanics and machinists to advance themselves a correspondence course in the mathematics needed for highly skilled men in machine shops and electrical shops has been announced by the University Extension Division of the University of California. In this correspondence course, which will be conducted by Howard H. Bliss, men who are at work in shops can study the practical applications of algebra, geometry, trigonometry and logarithms to machine shop and electrical work. They will be given training in the use and the transformation of formulas, the use of tables and curves, mensuration for shop work, the application of logarithms, and other practical aspects of advanced mathematics.

If the American army officer were stripped of his overbearing arrogance, his strutting conceit, his air of superiority, and the army conducted along democratic lines there would then be no need for compulsion in order to get men to train for the duties of a soldier. The unjust manner in which the army has been used and the snobishness of its officers are the things which have caused the American man to view it with abhorrence. There never has been any question of love of country or loyalty to it in the hour of need, but men desire to be treated as men, and will insist that such treatment be accorded them at all times. Only surfs yield to arrogance, while free-men insist upon justice.

-:- Vocational Education -:-

An organ of the employers says that any system of vocational education established in this State should be under the direction of employers rather than the school authorities because "employers know what they want as well as how to get it."

Employers doubtless do know what they want and how to get it, but the people of California, somehow or other, have allowed the notion to gain possession of them that vocational education ought to be so conducted as to take into account to some extent the welfare of the students rather than be operated only with an eye to benefit employers.

If employers were to be given exclusive control over vocational education the student would be trained to fit in as a cog in the machinery without much regard for its effect upon his future. The idea kept in mind would be that of specialization because the specialist is profitable to the employer. That this would be the result of control by the employers has been amply demonstrated by their conduct in connection with the old trade apprenticeship system under which boys were kept at the work where they were most profitable and given little or no opportunity to learn the trade.

Such training is a handicap rather than a benefit to the boy, because it holds his education down to such narrow limitations that he is left absolutely at the mercy of his present employer owing to the fact that specialization has limited his opportunities for employment elsewhere. It requires no great development of reasoning powers for one to appreciate that while this condition of affairs is profitable to the employer, it is detrimental alike to the pupil and society as a whole. It is, therefore, nonsensical to talk of placing vocational training schools in the hands of employers.

In making recommendations a special committee on manual training connected with the vocational education survey of Minneapolis, the report of which has just been published by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, says:

"To be successful any vocational course must have the hearty support and co-operation of all interests in the vocations concerned and, to meet the requirements of any vocation, must have information and advice which only those in the vocation itself can give. This requires, even in the case of public schools, supported by the public and responsible to the public, the use of the advisory committee made up of employers and employees, through which the school in each of its vocational courses gets contact with the vocation. This reason for an advisory committee is self-evident."

The predominant consensus of opinion, among those who have given the question careful and unbiased consideration, is that such schools should be democratically managed under the direction of the regularly established educational authorities, advised by committees of employers and employees.

The undemocratic dual system of trade schools as operated in Germany has quite generally met with the opposition of American educators and artisans because it is not at all suited to transplanting in this country with its free institutions and unbounded possibilities.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

At Noank, Conn., strikebreakers employed at the Palmer shipyards claimed they were brought to this place under false pretenses and secured revenge on the hotel at which they were staying. Dishes were demolished, doors smashed and chairs broken by the enraged thugs.

Newspaper men sometimes make mistakes that cannot be accounted for. For instance, an editorial writer on the Sacramento "Bee" last Sunday, on the subject of "Short Words Much Better than Long," said: "A notable instance is Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, full of noble sentiment and heartfelt meaning; a model of simplicity. This is its fitting conclusion: 'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in: to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations.'" Now, it is not probable he quoted the paragraph from memory, and if he looked it up in a book he certainly did not find it under the head of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, but rather his second inaugural. Then how did he make the error, and why did the proofreader fail to detect it?

The danger of transmission of disease in swimming pools is becoming realized more prominently with the growing popularity of these institutions. The management of public baths in such a way as to guarantee a satisfactory degree of sanitary safety has raised a series of questions involving construction, equipment, water source and supply and personal hygiene. Calcium hypochlorite has been highly recommended for disinfecting, and has been adopted for many pools. Its efficiency as a disinfectant for the water is not doubted. Its use, however, gives rise to frequent complaints on account of the disagreeable odor attending it. This has led to much experimentation in search of an equally efficient and less offensive substitute. The difficulties here referred to are decidedly greater in connection with swimming pools than with public water supplies. For the treatment of the latter, more than two parts per million of hypochlorite are seldom necessary. Even with this small proportion, aeration of the drinking water is necessary to overcome the objectionable taste and odor. In the case of the swimming pool, this feature is aggravated by the fact that, three parts of the hypochlorite per million are necessary to sterilize the water. Aeration in such cases merely serves to release the odor from the water into the enclosed room surrounding the pool. In tests conducted recently at the Taylor Gymnasium pool at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., encouraging results have been secured by the employment of copper sulphate in place of calcium hypochlorite. The advantage of copper sulphate over calcium hypochlorite as a disinfectant for swimming pools is that it does not undergo chemical change readily. Hypochlorite owes its power to the chemical reactions involved in liberating chlorine, whereby it is converted into a useless product. Copper sulphate is not irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes, as the hypochlorite may be when used in germicidal quantities. It is cheaper and has no odor. If all other conditions were equal, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," the last fact alone would prove to be a great advantage.

WIT AT RANDOM

The employer of a Polish servant maid who has learned to speak English was telling of her experiences with the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. One day a ring came and she jumped to the instrument.

"Hello!" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know!" exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

Unlucky Motorist (having killed the lady's pet puppy)—Madam, I will replace the animal.

Indignant Owner—Sir, you flatter yourself.—London "Opinion."

"That fellow certainly is a dub."

"For why?"

"I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told my wife."—"The Lamb."

A police magistrate in Cleveland was disposing of cases at the rate of about two a minute, with great exactness and dignity, being judge, jury, and attorney, all in one.

"Then you are sure you recognize this linen coat as the one stolen from you?" he said to a complainant.

"Yes, your Honor."

"How do you know it is yours?"

"You can see that it is of a peculiar make, your Honor," replied the witness. "That is the way I know it."

"Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice, turning to a closet back of him and producing a similar coat, "that there are others like it?"

"Indeed I am," replied the witness, still more placidly. "I had two stolen."—"Case and Comment."

"Have you ever had any experience in handling high-class ware?" asked a dealer in bric-a-brac of an applicant for work.

"No, sir," was the reply, "but I think I can do it."

"Suppose," said the dealer, "you accidentally broke a very valuable porcelain vase, what would you do?"

"I should put it carefully together," replied the man, "and set it where a wealthy customer would be sure to knock it over again."

"Consider yourself engaged," said the dealer. "Now, tell me where you learned that trick of the trade."

"A few years ago," answered the other, "I was one of the 'wealthy-customer' class."—New York "Telegraph."

Mrs. Jones—I met Johnny Fuller today. He says I am getting fat.

Jones—It's natural he should say so.

Mrs. Jones—Why?

Jones—You were looking Fuller in the face.—"Tit-Bits."

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice-president of the society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice-president," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, my dear?"

"Treasurer."

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM CONFEDERATION TO UNION.

"The Articles of Confederation, adopted by our Continental Congress in 1777"—writes Helen Nicolay in "Our Nation in Building," a history of the beginning of the United States as a nation—"appear in retrospect more like a travesty on government than the deliberate earnest work of reasoning men. The patriots of that day were too deeply moved by principles to see the absurdity of the means by which they sought to enforce them. Congress, the central authority during the Revolution, was allowed to impose taxes but forbidden to collect them. It could declare war but was powerless to enlist a soldier. . . . Intent upon reaping local benefits, the sections became quarrelsome neighbors, each clamoring in a different tongue for its own rights and privileges. . . . National finances, long precarious, reached the vanishing point, then disappeared. The army withered to a skeleton of fewer than a hundred men. Legislators, elected to the shadowy honor of seats in a Congress without real power, showed small interest in its meetings. It had been difficult to get together a quorum to ratify the treaty of peace with Great Britain. The attendance grew less and less; then only two members appeared; finally only one met with the clerk. That faithful officer wrote his last entry in the journal, closed the book, and without being formally adjourned, the Continental Congress faded from sight."

"Even before the shadowy Congress vanished . . . Virginia, leader among the States, asked that delegates be sent to a convention called to revise these Articles of Confederation under which time had proved that Americans could fight but could not live peaceably together. With the exception of small but truculent Rhode Island, all responded, sending their best men, some of whom were already members of the old Congress. And this, it is only fair to say, accounted in part for its deserted halls and dwindling numbers."

"As the delegates rode toward Philadelphia through the young green of mid-May, 1787, the country looked very fair—altogether too fair to be given up without further struggle. They had three alternatives: disunion, more amiable and brotherly efforts at popular government, or an American monarchy."

"Of one thing these Americans were sure: If it came to an American monarchy they need not cross the sea to find a king. A man of their own number had been tested in temper and strength for more than a decade through war and the more quarrelsome years of peace. It was his tact and common sense that had saved them time and again while they tried to live under the operabouffe provisions of the Articles of Confederation. Like themselves he was now slowly riding toward Philadelphia. A crowd met him and escorted him to the city with public honors, and he was made chairman of the convention."

"After the country decided that it was not yet ready to give up the experiment of popular government, he was elected President, and in due time, clad in his dark brown suit of home manufacture, he took the oath of office, while prayers ascended and bells rang, and the budding Government put forth all the pomp and ceremony it could muster to make his inauguration impressive."

Some cheap people expect St. Peter to pass them through the pearly gates because they once paid 50 cents for a 15-cent supper at a church social.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Board Meeting, March 13, 1917.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of the board meeting of March 6th were read and approved.

Admitted upon report of examination committee: George C. Wilson, piano; George A. Nelson, piano and banjo; Sam Stern, violin; Leonard R. Brown, drums. Report unfavorable—Ed. F. Sullivan, piano. Laid over one week for investigation.

The last union meeting made a number of important changes, first being the abolition of the weekly steward reports. Leaders and contractors will, in the future, be required to submit to this office a complete statement of engagements, specifying number of men employed, conditions of engagement, etc. These reports will be kept on file in the office, and when any changes occur the leader or contractor will immediately notify the office of said change. Leaders and contractors will, therefore, take notice and file such report with Recording Secretary **immediately**. The present steward report can be used for this purpose.

The meeting abolished the present funeral band as it is now constituted, and arranged for the appointment of a committee to take up the matter of funerals for the future.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore in force restricting the teaching of any amateur band on account of race, color, creed or religion, be, and are hereby repealed.

Two resolutions concerning the discounting of engagements and a contract system for all engagements were introduced and will be published in full in the next issue of the "Clarion."

Members will take notice that it is unlawful to engage a member as substitute on an engagement and split the price of the engagement with him. Whenever a substitute is engaged he must be paid the full substitute price provided for that engagement in the price list. The price set down in the price list for accommodation substitutes applies strictly to all accommodation substitutes and members will take notice that this law must not be deviated from.

Members will take notice that they are not to patronize the Techau Tavern Ice Rink, as our members are not employed there, music being furnished by a non-union aggregation. Members who wish to skate should patronize the Winter Garden Ice Rink, where our members are steadily employed.

A new address book will be issued within the next two weeks. Members will please take notice and send in any changes they wish to be made.

By direction of our president, Walter Weber, members loitering upon the premises during a union meeting will be fined \$1.50.

Ernie Weigel is the proud daddy of an eight-pound boy. Ernie is a great advocate of the Roosevelt policies and has added one more to his large family, the elder one now being a full-fledged voter.

Word comes to the office that our member, Chas. E. Schmitt is confined to his home, seriously ill with pneumonia.

Regular attendance at the meetings of the union is as good a criterion as any of the spirit that really dominates the members.

Dues and assessments to the amount of \$2.25, first quarter's dues, are now due and payable to C. H. King, financial secretary-treasurer. You have two weeks still to make settlement. Do it now.

Our good friend Mike Heitman some three weeks ago joined the great and faithful army of benedicts. Best wishes and success.

Resolutions are fine dope if they are followed by definite action. Without action they are so much waste paper.

Municipal Concert.

The next municipal orchestra concert, under the direction of Mr. Schiller, will be held Sunday night, March 18th, at the Civic Auditorium, Civic Center. As you are no doubt aware, through the efforts of the Auditorium Committee, composed of Supervisors Hynes, Gallagher and Brandon, the city has appropriated a liberal sum of money to promote these concerts as a means of promoting high-class music for the liberal sum of 10 cents.

The members of our union are urged to boost this civic affair and are requested to lend all their assistance in helping to make a great success of these concerts. Be on hand if possible and bring your friends. Let us show our appreciation to those who have so ably supported us.

THE EIGHTH SYMPHONY "POP" CONCERT BY THE SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Beethoven Trio for Reeds, and a New Symphony by Walter Handel Thorley, Features of a Programme That Attracted a Very Large Audience.

Notwithstanding the unusual number of musical attractions that have been invading San Francisco during the last few weeks, the attendance at the symphony concerts—both the regular and popular events—has not been affected. At the eighth "pop" concert last Sunday afternoon at the Cort Theater, practically every seat was taken, when the features of the programme were a Beethoven trio for two oboes and English horn, and a symphonic poem entitled "Macbeth," by Walter Handel Thorley. Both these feature numbers received prolonged and enthusiastic applause on the part of the well pleased audience. The opening number on the programme was Mendelssohn's ever delightful "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, and under the electrifying direction of Alfred Hertz this music assumed new and more delightful aspects.

The Beethoven trio for two oboes and English horn was interpreted by Messrs. Addimando, Lombardi and Schipillitti in a manner that showed the fine material of which the reed section of

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
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J. J. Matheson..... Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum..... Recording Secretary
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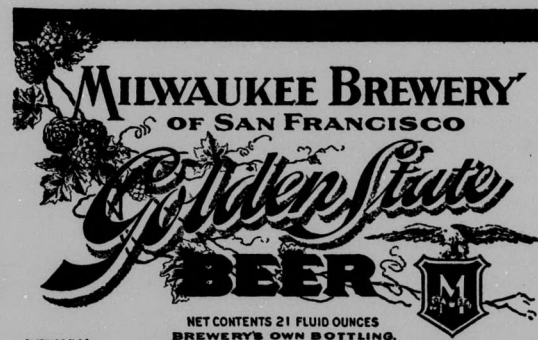
the San Francisco Symphony Concert can boast. Flexibility of tone, accuracy of intonation and delicacy of phrasing are among the principal advantages of these splendid musicians. They merit the hearty recognition accorded them at the conclusion of their artistic efforts.

Mr. Thorley's symphonic poem showed decided craftsmanship in composition, and an exceptionally fine knack of adequate orchestral scoring. The work is exceptionally dramatic in character and concerns itself more with the elements of musical architecture than with the luxuries of distinct melodic values. It is a work that appeals more to the connoisseur of musical theory than to the average music lover, and can be commended because of the seriousness and energy that has been employed in its construction. Mr. Thorley conducted the work with the ease of the experienced orchestral leader.

A selection from "Samson and Dalila" and a Spanish Rhapsodie by Chabrier concluded an excellent programme with that virility and spirit for which Alfred Hertz has so justly become famous.

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Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

CAR EMPLOYEES PROFIT BY UNIONISM.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, has published this summary of gains last year:

"Thirty-one divisions have been established and put in good working order, with an increase of over 7000 new members to the association. Wages have been increased for over 70,000 members, ranging from 1 to 6 cents an hour. Even in places where we were unable to completely establish our association and properly enroll the membership, wages have increased; for instance, in New York City, where the struggle is still on, the men have received an increase of 4 cents an hour. The total increase of the established locals for the year (not considering places like New York City that are not yet permanently organized) amount to over \$5,000,000.

"The benefits paid by the organization to its membership during the year exceed anything in the history of the association. The local divisions have disbursed \$221,269.50 for sick and death benefits, while the international association has paid in death, disability and strike benefits \$569,333.77, making a total of \$790,603.27 paid during the year by the entire association. This means there has been expended in benefits by the association during the year \$2,166.04 each day, or \$90.25 for every hour and a fraction over \$1.50 for every minute. In addition to these benefits, there have been many improvements in the way of shorter hours and better working conditions established for our members."

UPHOLDS STATE INSURANCE.

A final victory in an eight years' campaign for effective workmen's compensation legislation has been won now that the United States Supreme Court has upheld the New York compensation law, the Iowa compensation law and the Washington State industrial insurance law.

Of particular significance is the decision in the Washington case, when considered in connection with the strong labor sentiment in favor of excluding profit-making insurance companies from the accident insurance field. It is pointed out with reference to this tendency, recent enactment, decisively reinforced her earlier efforts in this direction, and that a British Columbia commission investigating the various types of administration of compensation laws in the United States, has placed upon the method of exclusive State accident insurance the stamp of impartial official approval.

WHY NOT?

If a female duke is a duchess,
Would a female spook be a spuchess?
And if a male goose is a gander,
Then would a male moose be a mander?

If the plural of child is children,
Would the plural of wild be wildren
If a number of cows are cattle,
Would a number of bows be battle?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright,
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who fails is a failure,
Would a person who quails be a quailure?

If the apple you bite is bitten,
Would the battle you fight be fitten?
And if a young cat is a kitten,
Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who spends is a spendthrift
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard,
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:

If a chap from New York's a New Yorker,
Would a fellow from Cork be a corker?

"CHAPLAINS" FOR LABOR BODIES.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Why not have a "chaplain" in your central labor body? There is pretty good precedent for it. You know, of course, that every Bartenders' Union has a "chaplain" who regularly opens and closes the meetings with prayer. So far as I know this is the only local union which has such an official.

Practically every fraternal organization has a chaplain, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen and so on. State Legislatures, the Senate and Congress have chaplains. Men of war and army posts have chaplains who are supported by the United States government. The annual meetings of the American Federation of Labor are usually opened with prayer by a local minister.

Why isn't it more consistent to ask God to bless a labor meeting which is working for peace and prosperity than it is to pray for the success of an army whose sole mission it is to murder men?

Ask a local preacher to serve as chaplain for a limited period of time so as to try out the plan. Have a different preacher every three months. This, by the way, would give the preachers in town a chance to know something about what organized labor is contending for and it will undoubtedly result in their becoming more sympathetic toward the work of organized labor and at the same time it will give the delegates of the central labor body an opportunity to become acquainted with the preachers.

The chaplain could help in many ways. He might preach an annual labor sermon to trade unionists and their friends on Labor Sunday—the Sunday before Labor Day. He might assist at the initiation of new members. He might become the "pastor" for the men who, while they believe in religion, do not attend any church regularly.

Try it out—it won't do any harm and it may help the labor movement immensely.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of March 9, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 92, C. Mull, H. Blessing and D. Scott. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, Carpenters No. 483 and Milk Wagon Drivers, inclosing donations for the contest election of Governor Hunt. Senator Scott, stating he would be glad to conform with us relative to pending labor legislation. Attorney Henry B. Lister, stating that the Supreme Court has rendered a judgment annulling the judgment of Judge Hunt in the cases of Bros. Otto and Schott. Waitresses requesting the employment of union waitresses when giving banquets, balls, dances or other affairs where refreshments are served. Congressman Raker, expressing his appreciation for commendation of Council relative to the immigration bill. Anti-Vivisection Society, relative to legislation now pending in the Legislature.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of Harry Wissmann, 2251 Clement street, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 8, requesting Council to declare the firm of "Gross" unfair to organized labor. Robert L. Telfer, Superintendent of State Printing Office, relative to adoption of resolutions dealing with the question of overtime in said office.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate Zant, relative to compulsory military training in the public schools. Chauffeurs' Union, requesting Council to assist in defeating Bill No. 1347, relating to the interference with the conduct of funerals thereof. Widows' Pension Bureau, requesting assistance of Council in the passage of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29.

Referred to Legislative Agent—From the American Federation of Labor, calling upon all Central Bodies and State Federations to do everything in their power to have repealed all laws depriving wage earners of their right to stop working—to strike pending investigation, or any other restriction of that character, and to oppose further enactment of any such laws by any of the States of the Federal Government.

Referred to Vallejo Labor Council—From United States Senator Phelan and the Secretary of the Navy, relative to an appropriation for the improvement of the hydraulics of the Mare Island Station.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 2—George Boss, Merchant Tailors, has signed agreement with union. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have jurisdiction over Milkers, Depot Men and Solicitors in Dairies; will hold high jinks next Wednesday evening. Electrical Workers No. 92—Electrical Workers Nos. 51 and 6 have relinquished jurisdiction over all telephone employees; requested a demand for card from all telephone installers. Ladies' Garment Workers—Men working for Gross Co. are on strike for better conditions. Cigar Makers—Bercovich stores handling non-union cigars from Wisconsin. Culinary Workers—Are making progress installing union house cards; requested unionists to patronize only houses displaying union card. Riggers and Stevedores—San Francisco Lumber Company refusing to hire union men; Mayor Rolph will run a union shipyard at Eureka. Bakers—Requested a demand for union label. Moving Picture Operators—Eagles No. 5 have installed a picture ma-

chine, but are not hiring a union man to operate said machine. Bartenders—Requested a demand for the house card. Auto Bus Operators—Are facing a hard fight at Sacramento on legislation; requested assistance from all unions.

Label Section—Minutes filed.

Executive Committee—The matter of the controversy between Mr. Meyer and the Grocery Clerks' Union was laid over for further consideration. Acting on the communication from the San Mateo Labor Council, request an exchange of delegates, committee recommended that the Council send one delegate and the President appoint same, and Council pay his expenses. The request for action against the Karl Scharff Baking Co., the matter was laid over, no committee appearing. On the report of the sub-committee relative to the request of the Municipal Carmen for an increase of wages your committee appointed Bros. Casey, O'Connell and Bailey to interview Mayor Rolph in order to secure the needed increase. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Electrical Workers No. 92 be accepted and its delegates seated. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the request of Chauffeurs' Union to have the city appoint a head chauffeur to supervise and direct all chauffeurs employed by the various city departments the following resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, Through the lack of competent supervision, direction and control of municipal chauffeurs and motor vehicles employed by the several city departments, there exists a condition of inefficiency and waste detrimental to the best interests of the general taxpayers as well of the said municipal chauffeurs; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby goes on record in favor of the creation of a chief chauffeur for the city, said officer to be appointed by the Mayor, and to have complete and direct supervision and control over all municipal motor driven vehicles and chauffeurs, and his salary and duties to be determined by the Board of Supervisors; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to his honor, Mayor Rolph, and to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

On the complaint of Chauffeurs' Union, that chauffeurs in the Police Department are by a rule of the Police Commission prevented from joining the union, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, By an established rule or regulation of the Police Commission of the city and county of San Francisco, police patrol drivers or chauffeurs are prevented from joining the organization of their trade and occupation affiliated with this Council, namely, the Chauffeurs' Union; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, this 9th day of March, 1917, that this Council hereby enters an emphatic protest against said rule or regulation and holds same to be in direct violation of the letter and spirit of Article 8, Chapter 1, Section 3 of the Charter of the city and county; and further

"Resolved, That the Council hereby most respectfully urges upon the Board of Police Commissioners to abrogate said rule and regulation, so as to fully protect the rights granted by the charter to all employees of the Police Department and to preserve their privileges and immunities as citizens of this community."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a

D. E. GUNN

T. C. FERGUSON

Why We Advertise

BECAUSE we are not ashamed of our goods or work.

BECAUSE we desire the public to know that the preservation of eyesight means more to us that the sale of a pair of glasses.

BECAUSE we do not put glasses on every one for the sake of the "almighty dollar."

BECAUSE our means and methods of examining the eyes are scientifically accurate and backed by experience.

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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, MARCH 18th—3 DAYS
Jesse L. Lasky Presents the Beautiful Gifted Star

MARIE DORO

In "LOST AND WON"

A gripping drama of newspaper life written especially for Marie Doro by the two noted dramatists, Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf.

Latest First Run Hearst Pathe News Pictures and a Comedy.

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Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Furs, on Easy Terms and Payments

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UNION STORE

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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Union Hats

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"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
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MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

boycott on the firm of Rosenblum & Abrahams tailoring firm, located in Odd Fellows' Building, Seventh and Market streets; carried.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the Janitors' wage scale and agreement Brewery Workers' Hall Association; carried.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the grocery firm of Fred Kaiser; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$386.65.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$244.39.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held March 7, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by President C. L. Rockhill, with all officers present but E. Guth and Robert Aaron.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, for C. O. Damon, were received and delegate seated.

Communications—From Typographical Union No. 21, stating that after the committee had visited their meeting and explained the purpose of the one-half-cent assessment they have voted to pay and have forwarded a check; filed. From E. Guth, stating that he is tendering his resignation as trustee, also enclosing check of \$2.00 on account of errors; filed.

Reports of Unions—Cooks report they are placing "Union House" cards; look for them. Bartenders report that selling newspapers in front of non-union houses is meeting with success; delegates requested to look for the "Union Bar" card. Sheet Metal Workers report an increase of wages. Typographical Union No. 21 reports that the printing on Wiggles' Spearmint gum is non-union; also that Louis Roesch Co. used the lithographers' label, but was a strictly union shop; that there was a jurisdictional fight between the lithographers, photo-engravers and pressmen. Stable and Garage employees report that members should read the article "Instruction for Citizenship" printed in "Labor Clarion" of March 2d. Retail Clerks No. 432 will hold a whist party tomorrow night in Foresters' Hall to raise funds for Sunday closing; also request organized labor not to patronize any store after 6 o'clock at night and Sundays. Garment Workers report that their agreement for increase of wages was being signed by different firms; also reports a shortage of goods.

Agitation Committee—Met Monday, February 26th. E. Guth, appearing before committee, stated that he would correct any error of his while secretary.

Special Committee—Barling, Rockhill, Buehrer and Desepte visited Typographical Union No. 21 on the label-agent assistance, favorably received and have voted to pay. Plato and Torrence visited Retail Delivery Drivers, have refused to take action; also visited Iron Trades Council, indorsed by it and delegates instructed to so report to their locals affiliated with the Iron Trades Council.

Nominations and Election—For Trustee, H. Lustig, elected; for Agitation Committee, W. E. Jury, elected.

New Business—Motion made and carried that the matter of a Label-Agent be considered as special business at 9 o'clock, April 4th, and that all delegates be notified.

Good of the Section—A general discussion of the label, card and button.

Receipts—Dues, \$35.00; label agitation, \$28.77.

Bills—W. G. Desepte, \$10.00; G. J. Plato, \$6.50; "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; Hall Association, balance, \$2.00; total, \$20.75.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m., to meet Wednesday, March 21st.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

APPRENTICE SYSTEM NEEDED.

Representative Callan has introduced a bill in the Oregon Legislature "to protect the apprentice in learning a trade." The purpose of the bill is to outlaw any regulation of the apprentice by trade unions.

In defense of the present system a writer in the Oregon "Labor Press"—Alvaro C. Shoemaker—says:

"If the boy were really given a chance to learn a trade, there would be little objection to this (Callan's) system, as a learner who really is given a chance to learn is more or less of a hindrance to the finished artisans with whom he works.

"But is the modern 'apprentice' given this chance? He is not.

"He is given no opportunity to perfect himself in his calling, no chance to attain that skill and proficiency which alone promise him future independence in bargaining with an employer for a job.

"He is allowed no opportunity to widen the range of possible employment. He is put through a fine-grinding process which leaves him a specialty man—capable of doing only one small operation in the complete process of production. Does he learn a trade? It is a silly contention to assert that he does. He cannot.

"This is why organized labor is committed to the principle of limitation of apprentices to the number who actually will be given what they are promised—a 'chance to learn the trade.' The unions try to make finished and independent artisans, and not specialty units—cogs—of the boys who enter the trades.

"The employers claim any person has the right to exercise unrestricted effort in his ambition to learn a trade. Organized labor has never denied this right. Nearly all union men were at one time apprentices.

"The applicant who prays for the privilege of learning a trade knows what he means when he asks the privilege. The unions try to restrict the number of apprentices to the number who will not be made victims of greed and who will actually be allowed to learn the trade.

"If employers will bind themselves to abandon the confidence game which they practice upon guileless and ambitious youth, the unions will immediately remove any restrictions which they may have on the number of apprentices who may be permitted to enter a trade.

"No employer would load his force with learners if he were compelled to make good his word with the apprentices.

"This would be natural apprentice limitation. It is the kind organized labor desires.

"Will employers stand this test?"

NEW MISSION THEATER.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the management of the New Mission has arranged to show an extraordinary photoplay, featuring three of the Vitagraph's greatest stars, Edith Storey, Antonio Moreno and William Duncan, in "Money Magic."

By the magic power of money, he won her consent, built for her a mansion and made of her a queen. But she was more a daughter to him than a wife. Slowly he realized his mistaken marriage. Even more pointedly did he feel it when the handsome Easterner came to the mountain.

The usual added attraction, Mrs. Vernon Castle, in "Patria," will also be shown, entitled "The Red Dawn," and Burton Holmes will take you from Regina to the Rockies.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



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THE HOME BEER



The
Fireside Sentiment

best realized with
Radiant Fire

With but a few feet of GAS burned per hour in the new fireplace heater known as the RADIANT FIRE, a substantial, pleasing and beautiful warmth is distributed throughout the largest room in a very few minutes.

IN EFFECT—THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

IN APPEARANCE—THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

Ask us about Radiant Heat

Consult our HOUSE-HEATING DEPARTMENT, ROOM 507, in our headquarters building.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



MARCH, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(81)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th &	Jessie
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(32)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malley, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'y and Jessie	
(40)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	*Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp	
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(209)	Salter Bros.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(188)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Juvenile Clothing Co., 130 Grant avenue.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Claude Howard, who worked on the "Examiner" after the fire, and who made a trip around the world after leaving here, died of tuberculosis at the Home in Colorado Springs recently.

It is reported No. 115 of Salt Lake City is seriously considering a flat time scale to take the place of the existing piece scale on machines in the newspaper offices of that town. The present scale expires May 1, 1918.

The Assembly Committee on Education last Tuesday night recommended for passage the Harris free text book bill for high schools.

President Tracy left for Sacramento on Tuesday morning to appear before legislative committees on various bills having to do with the printing business and the labor movement. He will likely return this afternoon.

Albany, N. Y., Typographical Union is making a campaign to secure the 1919 Convention.

The New Orleans "American," started by the union during the early days of the newspaper lockout in that city, suspended publication last Thursday, and the equipment is to be sold at auction to pay off its obligations.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present another splendid vaudeville bill next Sunday matinee. Clara Morton, erstwhile of the famous Four Mortons, will appear in a musical diversion by Junie McCree in which she will have the assistance of Frank Sheen. Miss Clara's sparkle and vivacity is a wonderful help to her ability, and in her present skit she appears to greater advantage than ever before. She was the first to dance and play her own accompaniment at the same time. Miss Morton sings well and is a clever instrumentalist and comedienne. Bert Leslie, the king of slang, who has added more words to the slang dictionary than any other person in the past and present, will appear in a new skit called "Hogan in Mexico." It is the seventh of the famous Hogan series, and is said to be exceptionally clever and amusing. Mr. Hogan portrays a canvasman of a circus touring Mexico who finds himself in difficulties resulting from an encounter with a Mexican General. Mr. Leslie brings with him his own company. Harry and Anna Seymour will present breezy bits of mirth and melody in a very attractive, clever and enjoyable manner. Snoozer, a remarkable bulldog, whose intelligence is much in excess of many human beings, and whose brain has been developed by one Meredith, will give a remarkable instance of what a canine is capable of. Snoozer evidences by obedience that he understands every word that is addressed to him, and has proved a paradox to all who have witnessed his extraordinary performance. Lew Dockstader will repeat his humorous character sketch of "The Political Boss," Rita Mario and her orchestra will be heard in new numbers, and George Kelly and his company will appear in his own very successful one-act play "Finders-Keepers." A special and delightful musical feature of the new programme will be Estelle Wentworth, the American prima donna, of grand opera renown, who has sung successfully at the Royal Opera Dessau, and also at Frisben, Baden, Vienna, Copenhagen, Leipzig and Petrograd. Miss Wentworth brings with her Miss Irene Hampton to play her accompaniments on the piano.

California Schuetzen Club Park

Societies intending to hold Picnics at above Park, please call at the city office

E. ROSENBERG, Manager
110 Russ Building San Francisco

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1085 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1520 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 89—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Fair Tailor Shops

TAILORS No. 2



C. Rugg, 1058 Valencia; J. J. O'Connor, 1104 Market; Herman Levy, 3082 Mission; M. Baum, 510 Valencia; Max Weiner, 16th and Mission; Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission; L. Goldberg, 1070 Valencia; Hebeeb Co., 2377 22nd; C. O. Peterson, 2665 Mission; Imperial Tailors, 3314 Mission; J. Cohen, 72 East; Tom Williams, 28 Sacramento; Hulten & Rudolph, 39 Sacramento; Frank Nestroy, Bankers' Investment Bldg.; M. Goldstone, Bank of Italy Bldg.; G. Boss, 1120 Market; Cullen & Kelly, 2585 Mission; McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission; Suelfohn & Harvey, 170 Eddy; Kelleher & Browne, Market and 3rd; Molinari & Stagi, 347 Columbus Ave.; Tim Goulding, Folsom and 17th.

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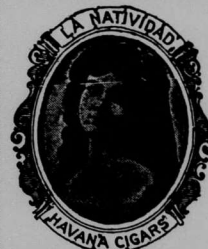
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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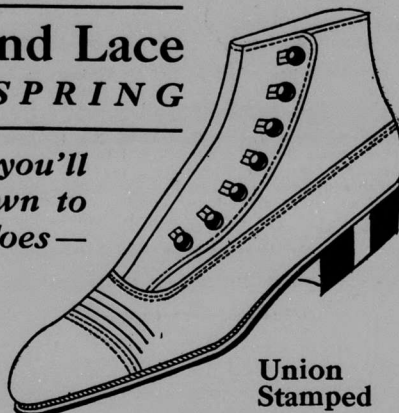
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died last week: William M. Grebenstein of the marine cooks, C. F. Nelson of the plasterers, A. C. Parsons of the asbestos workers, Henry S. Elliott of the marine cooks, Samuel J. Space of the riggers and stevedores.

Andrew Furuseth arrived in San Francisco last Monday from Washington and proceeded at once to Sacramento, where he will assist the labor legislative agents in their work. The presence of Mr. Furuseth was particularly desired on the Compulsory Mediation and Anti-Injunction bills.

Hereafter the Labor Council will exchange fraternal delegates with the San Mateo County Labor Council.

The Labor Council has declared a boycott against the tailoring firm of Rosenblum & Abrahams in the Odd Fellows' building, Seventh and Market streets.

Remember the house card of the culinary workers when patronizing restaurants, as this is the only means left to them to maintain their organization. Ask the restaurant man to put it in if he has not already done so.

The Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, Carpenters No. 483 and Milk Wagon Drivers' Unions have made contributions to the fund being raised to help defray the expenses of the contest of Governor Hunt of Arizona for the Governorship.

The Labor Council last Friday night passed resolutions favoring the appointment of a chief chauffeur for the city.

The Label Section will elect a label agent on April 9th and all delegates are urged to be present at the meeting on that evening.

The Board of Works, following the recent request of its 400 laborers for a raise in wages, asked the Supervisors yesterday to appropriate \$13,000 to put a raise of 50 cents a day into effect, beginning April 1st. The laborers now receive \$3. The \$13,000 would carry the raise over the remainder of the fiscal year.

A suggestion that consumers of food products

organize along the lines of organized labor was offered by O. A. Ames in an address Monday night before the joint committee of the Water Front Federation, the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, which is investigating the high cost of living. Supervisors Mulvihill, Nolan and Hynes said they were in favor of the movement of the labor bodies to reduce the cost of living. Congressman John I. Nolan advocated the passage of a law by the Legislature vesting power in the Fish and Game Commission and the State Market Commissioner to regulate prices of commodities.

Employers have accepted the new wage scale of Machinists' Union No. 68, by which the minimum wages will be \$4.50 a day. The new scale went into effect last Monday.

Government ship contracts aggregating more than \$12,000,000 which were to have been filled at the Union Iron Works on Oakland estuary, within the next two years, have been transferred to the San Francisco plant of the same company because of unsettled labor conditions, according to announcement made by the corporation. The strike affects eight submarines to cost \$750,000 each; six torpedo boats to cost \$1,000,000 each, and several smaller craft. The decision to switch the bulk of the navy business across the bay follows the walkout of unskilled laborers at the shops last week.

TRADING STAMP BILL PASSED.

The Chandler bill to license trading stamps, cash checks, premiums and coupons out of existence was passed by the State Senate yesterday, 22 to 16, following a spirited debate. The bill proposes a yearly license of \$6000 for manufacturers, dealers and merchants who desire to give cash checks, trading stamps, premiums or any such representation of value. This license is considered prohibitive.

A fight on the same issue is coming in the Assembly.

ARGUMENTS PRESENTED.

Arguments for and against the Industrial Disputes Investigation bill of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce were presented at a public hearing before the Assembly Public Utilities Committee Tuesday night.

The bill was introduced by Goetting of San Francisco. It would give the State Railroad Commission jurisdiction over labor controversies affecting public utilities. It provides for efforts at conciliation by the Commission, to be followed, if necessary, by appointment by the parties to the dispute of an impartial board of mediation. The findings of the mediation board would not be mandatory.

"It is necessary in time of controversy to put a restraining hand on the shoulder of each party to the controversy until the issue has had time to adjust itself," said Frederick J. Koster, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in explaining the bill.

Daniel C. Murphy, legislative agent of the San Francisco Labor Council, said that labor has historically stood for arbitration. "If, after efforts at conciliation and mediation according to our ideas have failed, and we feel it necessary to invoke our most potent weapon—the strike—we claim an inalienable right to freely use it," he said.

"It is a bill to enable persons to jockey for positions in the public mind," said B. J. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors. Other speakers for the bill included: Max Kuhl, C. A. Bordwell Jr., Colonel M. F. Tarkey and Prescott F. Cogswell. Opposed were John Findley of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, George Tracy of the San Francisco Typographical Union and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

CAN SETTLE MOOTED QUESTION.

President Woll of the International Photo Engravers' Union offers this advice to compulsory insurance advocates:

"If our social reformers, advocating compulsory health insurance, believe that a yearly wage of \$1200 or more is essential to insure the workers against the vicissitudes of life, would it not be well to join in the trade union propaganda, and thereby assist every worker to secure this yearly wage without jeopardizing his rights as a citizen and stultifying his ambition as a worker?"

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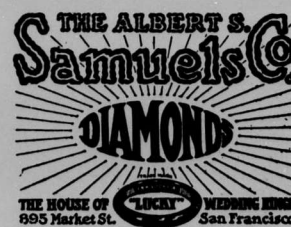
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